UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/416
8 September 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Item 72 (d) of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute (see annex I) and the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute (see annex II).

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95-27455 (E) 280995 290995

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ANNEX I

Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is an autonomous research institute within the framework of the United Nations. The Institute was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on issues of disarmament and international security.

2. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 6 of its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, and paragraph 6 of its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, by which the Director is invited to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. This report is for the period July 1994 to June 1995 (for previous reports on the activities of the Institute see A/38/475, annex; A/39/553, annex; A/40/725, annex; A/41/676, annex; A/42/607, annex; A/43/686, annex; A/44/421, annex; A/45/392, annex; A/46/334, annex; A/47/345, annex; A/48/270 annex; and A/49/329, annex.

II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

3. For the implementation of its research programme, UNIDIR relies heavily on project-related, short-term contracts. Within the approved research programme, the Institute hires the services of, or develops cooperation with, individual experts or research organizations. It approaches those whom it considers qualified to be engaged in its research projects, determines the framework of research, and reviews the manuscripts before their publication and dissemination. To assist in carrying out research projects, expert groups are established to ensure that multi-disciplinary approaches are applied, and that various schools of thought are taken into account. Full use is being made of United Nations services for purposes of coordination, economy and cost effectiveness.

4. This system of recruitment permits recourse to and utilization of reputable expertise available both inside and outside the United Nations system. It also contributes to the efforts of UNIDIR to expand its relations with other research institutes and individual experts from all over the world in accordance with article II.3 of its Statute, which requires that the Institute "be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis".

5. To enhance the productivity of UNIDIR research, and the capacity to sustain work carried out elsewhere, it is necessary to expand the core staff in Geneva. While the core should remain small, the optimal size for an institute of this kind has not yet been obtained. The Institute is making a major effort to raise the necessary funds for this expansion. The disarmament and conflict resolution programme (DCR), which is based on additional staff brought to Geneva, is a step in this direction

6. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private foundations form the principal financing of the Institute's activities. A subvention towards

meeting the cost of the Director and the staff of the Institute is provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the statute of UNIDIR.

7. During the period under review, the following countries either pledged or paid contributions to the Institute's Trust Fund, which are being utilized to finance the 1995 work programme of the Institute: Argentina, Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The following foundations offered grants to UNIDIR: Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Winston Foundation and United States Institute for Peace. The list of contributing countries has become longer. In large measure, the growth of UNIDIR's budget is also owing to increasing foundation support. UNIDIR avails itself of the opportunity to express its thanks to these countries and foundations for their contributions.

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

8. The research programme adopted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting in June 1994 had three main headings: non-proliferation studies; disarmament and conflict resolution processes; and regional security issues. For the time being, UNIDIR is concentrating its resources on these lines of research.

A. Non-proliferation

9. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) - signed on 1 July 1968, in force since 1970, and extended indefinitely in 1995 - was a bargain between nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States. Treaty considerations still revolve around the distinction between "haves" and "have nots". Today, however, there is also another perspective on non-proliferation matters: a broad common interest has developed in avoiding further proliferation of nuclear arms. The "membership list" of the NPT - counting almost 180 States - testifies to that. So do the problems of nuclear theft and smuggling: it is in the common interest to stem illicit transactions in fissile materials. At the same time, the main caretaker of common interests - the United Nations - functions better than during the cold war. For a United Nations institute, the "common interests" perspective carries special import in the selection and conduct of non-proliferation studies.

10. On 24 August 1994, UNIDIR convened a one-day symposium in cooperation with the Oxford Research Group (United Kingdom) on the future of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Participants at this symposium made contributions to a double issue of the UNIDIR Newsletter devoted to the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT (No. 26/27, June/September 1994).

11. Article VI of the NPT obliges the parties "... to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date ...". This obligation was always understood to refer to three specific measures: a comprehensive test ban; a cut-off in the production of

fissionable material for weapons purposes; and security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States.

12. On the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (CTBT), UNIDIR published a study on monitoring from outer space (No. 32, 1994). While satellite monitoring is not among the main verification techniques and procedures currently being negotiated, it may have a role to play further down the road. It can provide something that seismic and other means can never do: advance warning, giving politics and diplomacy a chance to stop underground tests under preparation.

13. In the beginning of 1995, the Conference on Disarmament agreed on the negotiating mandate for a cut-off convention (agreeing to disagree, until further notice, on the issue of stockpiles). A UNIDIR paper on this subject set out to identify the various elements of the proposal and the problems that it encounters (No. 31, 1994).

14. UNIDIR remains ready to make another contribution to the issue of security assurances, should developments so suggest.

15. Can there be a norm for proliferation without a norm for possession of nuclear weapons? To date, the record provides no clear answer. However, it will always be difficult to maintain that what is useful for a few can only be irrelevant or counterproductive for all others. No doubt, implementation of article VI of the NPT - which commits all parties to work for the elimination of nuclear arms - remains crucial. In the period under review, UNIDIR published a paper entitled "The CTBT and Beyond" (No. 30, 1994), discussing the requirements and modalities of further nuclear disarmament beyond the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (START II).

16. As nuclear activities for military ends slowed down and the rigid controls and disciplining effects of the cold war disappeared, new problems of military brain drain and theft of nuclear materials emerged. The breakdown of the former Soviet Union aggravated these problems. These new challenges have nothing to do with the original bargain between "haves" and "have nots". It is a common non-proliferation interest to take precautionary measures against theft, smuggling and nuclear anarchy, and to interdict it when it happens. A research paper was prepared on military brain drain and nuclear smuggling from the former Soviet Union (No. 35, 1995, forthcoming).

17. UNIDIR is preparing an account and assessment of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT in cooperation with the Mountbatten Centre of the University of Southampton (United Kingdom), and in consultation with Jayantha Dhanapala, former Director of UNIDIR and President of the Conference.

18. UNIDIR's non-proliferation studies are not confined to nuclear issues. Under the project on confidence-building and arms control in the Middle East, the Institute is undertaking an examination of the proposals to establish a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in this region. Another important item concerns guidelines for dual-use technology transfers that better reconcile the

objectives of development and security. UNIDIR has worked on such issues in the past and is planning to make further studies in this field in the time ahead.

B. Disarmament and conflict resolution

19. Since the fall of 1994, UNIDIR has been undertaking a major study of the utility and modalities of disarming warring parties as an element of efforts to resolve intra-State conflicts.

20. The project centres on the relationship between disarmament and conflict resolution. It aims at a systematic examination of the disarmament dimension of conflict management processes supported by the United Nations or regional organizations. The objective is not only to collect accurate data on experiences to date, but also to develop better concepts and policies for collective security actions in support of disarmament and conflict resolution.

21. The project has been divided into four phases, each assisting subsequent phases:

(a) Development, distribution and interpretation of a practitioners' questionnaire on weapons control, disarmament and demobilization during peace-keeping operations;

(b) Preparation of case studies of peace operations in which disarmament tasks were important parts of the wider mission;

(c) Organization of a series of expert briefings by field commanders, and of workshops on policy issues;

(d) Publication of policy papers on substantive issues relating to the linkages between disarmament during peace-keeping operations and the management and final settlement of conflict.

22. The initial phase of the project involved the formulation of a practitioners' questionnaire. On 23-24 November 1994, military and civilian officials from Argentina, Austria, France, Sweden and the United States of America met in Geneva to provide guidance for the elaboration of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was printed in both English and French and 2,000 copies were distributed to 30 countries. A database containing the information gathered by the questionnaire is being established for easy access by external users.

23. A small group of military officers with peace-keeping experience has assisted the project staff in the interpretation of returned questionnaires. Officers from Argentina, Finland and South Africa were assigned for four months each. The Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States have also put military expertise at UNIDIR's disposal.

24. The case studies are: the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (former Yugoslavia), United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

(UNAVEM), the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) (Namibia), the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ), Liberia, Haiti and the 1979 Commonwealth operation in Rhodesia. Each case study is undertaken by a junior researcher under the guidance of an external mentor and project staff. The junior researchers are students in the final year of their Ph.D. work, or younger professionals at the beginning of their careers. The project thus includes a training component. The studies - representing in-depth analysis of the disarmament components of the respective peace operations - will be published as a UNIDIR paper.

25. The project will undertake a number of workshops. In the period under review, a workshop on small arms and internal conflicts was convened in Geneva from 7 to 8 November 1994. The meeting explored the availability of small arms and the characteristics of internal conflicts, and discussed ways of controlling and constraining the flow of small arms to areas of conflict. In cooperation with the Centre for Disarmament Affairs in New York, a UNIDIR paper on the subject was published (No. 34, 1995). Two more workshops will be held, in Finland and Malta in the second half of 1995.

26. The next stage of the project will be the elaboration of a series of issue papers on small arms and internal conflict in southern Africa; differing national perspectives on peace-keeping, peace enforcement and the "grey zone" in between; training of blue helmets in disarmament operations; consensual versus coercive disarmament; mandate specificity; and information and intelligence aspects of disarmament in the framework of peace operations. The final product will be a set of policy papers building on all the various inputs to the project: the questionnaire, the case studies, the workshops, the issue papers and the database.

C. Regional security issues

27. For the time being, UNIDIR's main regional security project is devoted to confidence-building and arms control in the Middle East. This project began in mid-1994 and was planned initially for a period of two years.

28. The project is organized around the strategic tenets of cooperative security. The notion of cooperative security - developed in the 1990s and tailored to post-cold-war realities - focuses more on the prevention of threats than on preparations to counter them: hence, the significance of confidence-building. Militarily, the basis for cooperation is mutual acceptance and support for the defence of home territory as the exclusive national military objective, and the subordination of power projection to the constraints of international consensus. There is a close relationship, therefore, between cooperative security and non-offensive defence. A fully developed cooperative security framework would include provisions for collective security as a residual guarantee in the event of aggression.

29. The project started with a series of background studies to account for the special characteristics, problems and conflicts of the area that motivate the

institution of confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) and arms control. Papers on national threat perceptions have been written covering Israel and its neighbours. Similar papers from North Africa and Gulf countries are under preparation. In November 1994, a workshop was held in Antalya, Turkey, to examine and revise a number of draft papers.

30. Another background study deals with the relationships between States, regimes and subnational actors in the Middle East. This study has been commissioned to facilitate consideration of how best to anchor CSBMs in domestic politics. The analysis of national threat perceptions clearly indicates that for some countries, the chief concern is about domestic instabilities of a socio-economic, national/ethnic or political nature.

31. The third background study is a compilation of international agreements and legal instruments pertaining to CSBMs and arms control in the Middle East, and of current restrictions on arms transfers to the area. The catalogue includes instruments applying between States in the area; instruments applying in the area but adopted by States outside it, unilaterally or multilaterally; and international regimes applicable to the Middle East.

32. To be successful, a regional security system should be based on an agreed set of principles which will remain valid over time. The project, therefore, proceeds with a discussion of principles applicable to international relations in the Middle East. In order to be as relevant as possible, the project looks to the arms control and regional security (ACRS) working group of the Madrid Conference peace process. The principles that the UNIDIR project builds upon should coincide with those being developed by the ACRS group or otherwise within the peace process.

33. Another issue of principal importance concerns the geographical definition of the Middle East. For a long time, different definitions have been used for different purposes. In principle, the area of application of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction should be a wide one including the Islamic Republic of Iran in the east and the North African countries in the west. A paper has been prepared discussing the geographical delimitation of the region and the options that might be considered for the purposes of arms control. Simultaneously, measures of particular interest for smaller subsets of countries will be considered. In practice, CSBMs and arms-control measures must be tailored to different circles of participation.

34. From 26 to 27 May 1995, a workshop was convened in Geneva to discuss a draft paper on a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. The workshop heard participants from the Middle East as well as other countries, and representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The revised text will be published as a UNIDIR report in the autumn of 1995.

35. In Europe, neutral and non-aligned States held postures of non-offensive defence long before the concept was coined and debated in the context of alliances in the 1980s. They managed well in a system featuring large asymmetries in their disfavour. In the Middle East, resource asymmetries and military inequalities will be vast and numerous for the foreseeable future. For

the weaker States, there may be no better military alternative than postures of deterrence by denial, geared exclusively to the defence of home territory, raising the costs of aggression as much as possible. Also for the stronger States, a restructuring towards less offensive defences may enhance stability and, therefore, be in the common interest. Together with the Non-Offensive Defence Network run by the Centre for Conflict and Peace Research at the University of Copenhagen, UNIDIR is undertaking an examination of the preconditions and modalities of restructuring towards non-offensive defence in the area.

36. Confidence-building measures may be pursued both at the regional and the subregional level. UNIDIR follows the considerations of the ACRS group in this respect, and will itself examine some CSBM options. In the autumn of 1995, a UNIDIR workshop on threat perceptions, confidence-building and arms control will be convened at the Emirates Centre for Strategic Studies and Research, Abu Dhabi.

37. For the purposes of the project, UNIDIR established an expert group of about 20 members, mostly from the Middle East. The group met for the first time in Malta in April 1994. The second meeting took place in Antalya, Turkey, in conjunction with the workshop on threat perceptions convened there in November 1994 (see para. 29). The third meeting was held in Lund, Sweden, from 1 to 8 June 1995. The fourth and final meeting is scheduled for Spain in the beginning of 1996.

D. UNIDIR Newsletter

38. The publication of the UNIDIR Newsletter was continued as a means of maintaining and developing cooperation with and among research institutes in the field of disarmament, international security and other related fields, and as a conduit for information to others.

39. Following UNIDIR Newsletter No. 25 on Research in Central and Eastern Europe, prepared in parallel with the Conference on Institutes and the Security Dialogue held in Zurich in April 1994, a double issue was published on the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT (No. 26/27).

40. The next Newsletter (No. 28/29) deals with the subject of anti-personnel land-mines. This question will be the centre of attention during the 1995 Review Conference of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. With support from the Netherlands a double issue on this topical subject was published in time for the international Meeting on Mine Clearance at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 5 to 7 July and for the Review Conference, which will be convened in Vienna from 25 September to 13 October 1995.

E. Fellowship and internship programme

41. The Institute's regular fellowship programme enables scholars from developing countries to come to Geneva to undertake research on disarmament and security issues at UNIDIR. The work of the visiting fellows is integrated into ongoing research projects: they make an important contribution to UNIDIR's activities.

42. During 1994-1995, two visiting fellows worked on the Middle East project: Mr. Abdulhay Sayed (Syrian Arab Republic), who prepared the Syrian paper on national threat perceptions and participated in the meetings in Antalya, and Mr. Mustafa Kibaroglu (Turkey), who examined the relevance of the experiences of the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the Brazilian-Argentinian Agency for the Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) for the verification of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Mr. Kibaroglu attended the expert group meeting in Lund.

43. Five visiting fellows came to UNIDIR to undertake case studies for the disarmament and conflict resolution project: Mr. Clement Adibe (Nigeria), Mr. Marcos Mendiburu (Argentina), Ms. Jullyette Ukabaiala (Nigeria), Dr. Wang Jianwei (China) and Mr. Paulo Wrobel (Brazil). In addition to the visiting fellows, two junior researchers - Ms. Barbara Ekwall (Switzerland) and Mr. Jeremy Ginifer (United Kingdom) - worked on disarmament and conflict resolution case-studies for a period of four months each.

44. In addition to the fellowship programme, which is earmarked for scholars from developing countries, Ms. Helen Leigh Phippard (United Kingdom) was based at UNIDIR in September 1994, while following the NPT Preparatory Committee meeting. She continues to work for UNIDIR on matters related to the NPT Extension Conference. Ms. Astrid Forland (Norway) was also based at UNIDIR from October 1994 to April 1995, preparing her thesis on the history of civilian and military utilization of nuclear energy.

45. Dr. Christian Glatzl (Austria) joined UNIDIR in February 1994, for one year, as an associate expert on the Middle East project. Ms. Claudia Querner (Austria) was assigned to UNIDIR as a junior professional officer in April 1995, also for a period of one year, to work on the Middle East project.

46. UNIDIR welcomed several researchers and interns from Argentina, Canada, France, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

F. Computerized Information and documentation database service

47. The development of UNIDIR's computerized information and documentation service proceeds at a steady pace. Four lines of action are being pursued: (i) expansion and improvement of the Institute's in-house hardware and software capabilities; (ii) establishment of on-line database connections; (iii) cooperation with other institutions world wide; and (iv) publication of a new version of the Institute's Repertory of Disarmament Research.

48. UNIDIR has purchased a number of computers and developed a local area network which provide better working conditions for staff members and visiting fellows. This initiative also improves the Institute's technical capacity to prepare its own publications and conference material. Furthermore, a major step has been taken to provide the international community with computerized information via electronic mail. As of March 1995, information on UNIDIR's present and future activities has been available through the Internet. In addition, UNIDIR's Research Institute Database (DATARIs) was put on-line. Two other databases - DATAgreements on international security agreements and draft treaties and KEEPeaceDATA on issues related to peace operations - may be available on-line in the course of 1995.

49. UNIDIR has enhanced its cooperation with various institutes and organizations world wide, offering its expertise on information-gathering and computer services in the field of security and disarmament research. One example is the agreement that UNIDIR has signed with Switzerland concerning the follow-up of the Conference on Institutes and Security Dialogue held in Zurich in April 1994. Another is the active participation of UNIDIR in the annual meetings of the European Working Group on Information and Documentation, which aims at improving the computer connectivity among institutes and related organizations in Europe.

50. A new edition of UNIDIR's Repertory of Disarmament Research is being prepared. Although most of the information contained in this publication would be available on-line, many institutions and individuals lack either the knowledge or the financial resources to exploit the benefits of the information highway.

51. UNIDIR's data system has been designed in such a way that expansion can be implemented through relatively minor changes, i.e. addition of software modules and bigger memory computers, within the present hardware configuration and using the available software.

IV. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Nuclear policies in North-East Asia

52. From 25 to 27 May 1994, UNIDIR convened a regional conference on nuclear policies in North-East Asia in Seoul. The nuclear-weapon-free zone proposals for the region capture - in principle - the main dimensions of the problem: the situation on the Korean peninsula; Chinese nuclear armaments; the accumulation of plutonium in the area; the future of the Russian Sub-Surface Ballistic Nuclear (SSBN) fleet; and the dumping of radioactive waste at sea. The conference examined the interrelations between global and regional measures with a view to making them more effective and mutually supportive. The papers have been edited, along with excerpts of the discussions, for publication as a UNIDIR report.

B. Transatlantic relations and international security

53. An international conference on this subject was organized in Caen, France, from 22 to 23 September 1994. Some 40 diplomats and experts from 12 countries participated in the event. The main topics of discussion were the evolution of relations between the United States and Europe; European identity in the field of security; the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European organizations; and transatlantic relations in the technological field. A UNIDIR report will be published incorporating the contributions and a summary of the debates.

C. Elimination and prohibition of chemical weapons

54. In cooperation with the Académie de Droit International de la Haye and the Preparatory Commission of the OPCW, UNIDIR organized a workshop on the Convention on the Prohibition and Elimination of Chemical Weapons: A Breakthrough in Multilateral Disarmament". The meeting took place in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 23 to 25 November 1994. About 40 academics, experts and diplomats participated in the discussions which were devoted mainly to the problems and perspectives of the entry into force and further implementation of this convention. Among the specific problems addressed were national measures to be taken by States parties, institutional aspects, and means of ensuring compliance with the Convention through verification and reactions in the event of breach of obligations. The proceedings will be published by the Académie de Droit International de la Haye.

D. High technology ground-to-space tracking

55. This project, which addresses the technical, financial, legal and political aspects of CSBMs in outer space, highlights ways in which the international community might improve the security and safety of outer space activities - notably by establishing an international Earth-to-space monitoring network (ESMON). Such a network could lead to a more transparent and predictable exploration of outer space and foster cooperation between established space-faring nations and recipients of space technology. Having held two workshops on the matter, a publication entitled Building Confidence in Outer Space Activities: CSBMs and Earth-to-Space Monitoring, has been prepared for publication.

E. Dual use of satellites

56. UNIDIR also organized a conference on evolving trends in the dual-use of satellites and a round table on tomorrow's dual use of satellites. These events took place during the International Space Congress and Exhibition in Bremen, Germany, from 23 to 25 May 1995. A publication entitled Evolving Trends in the Dual Use of Satellites is under preparation.

V. PUBLICATIONS

57. The research reports produced by UNIDIR are intended for publication and wide dissemination through free distribution to diplomatic missions, research institutes, international organizations and non-governmental organizations and sales through the United Nations Sales Section and other outlets. In addition to research reports, UNIDIR publishes research papers written by experts within UNIDIR's programme of work. They are distributed in the same manner as the research reports. The third category in UNIDIR's publication programme is the quarterly Newsletter.

58. Under arrangements concluded by UNIDIR, some UNIDIR reports are also published in English by commercial publishers and are available for purchase through their sales networks.

59. UNIDIR publications during the period under review are the following:

Research reports

European Security in the 1990s: Challenges and Perspectives, by Victor-Yves Ghebali and Brigitte Sauerwein, Avant Propos by Serge Sur, 1995, 230 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.28.

Nuclear Policies in Northeast Asia, Proceedings of the Seoul (South Korea) Conference, 25-27 May 1994, by Andrew Mack (ed.), 1995, 263 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.95.0.8.

Arms and Technology Transfer: Security and Economic Considerations Among Importing and Exporting States, Proceedings of the Geneva (Switzerland) conference, 14-15 February 1994, by Sverre Lodgaard and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff (eds.), 1995, United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.95.0.10 (forthcoming).

Building Confidence in Outer Space Activities: CSBMs and Earth-to-Space Monitoring, by Péricles Gasparini Alves (ed.), 1995, published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth (Aldershot) (forthcoming).

Research papers

No. 27 - Le défi de la sécurité régionale en Afrique après la guerre froide: vers la diplomatie préventive et la sécurité collective, par Anatole N. Ayissi, 1994, 138 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.94.0.17.

No. 28 - Russian Approaches to Peacekeeping Operations, by A. Raevsky and I. N. Vorob'ev, 1994, 182 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.18.

No. 29 - Une approche coopérative de la non-prolifération nucléaire: l'exemple de l'Argentine et du Brésil, par Thierry Riga, 1994, 100 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.94.0.22.

No. 30 - The CTBT and Beyond, by Herbert F. York, 1994, 21 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.27.

No. 31 - Halting the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons, by Thérèse Delpech, Lewis A. Dunn, David Fischer and Rakesh Sood, 1994, 70 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.29.

No. 32 - Verification of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty from Space - A Preliminary Study, by Bhupendra Jasani, 1994, 58 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.94.0.30.

No. 33 - Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in Northeast Asia, by Yong-Sup Han, 1995, 83 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.95.0.3.

No. 34 - Small Arms and Intra-State Conflicts, by Swadesh Rana, 1995, 52 p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.95.0.7.

No. 35 - The Missing Link? Nuclear Proliferation and the International Mobility of Russian Nuclear Experts, by Dorothy S. Zinberg, 1995, United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.95.0.18 (forthcoming).

No. 36 - The Guardian Soldier: On the Future Role and Use of Armed Forces, by Gustav Däniker, 1995, United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.95.0.19 (forthcoming).

No. 37 - National Threat Perceptions in the Middle East, 1995, United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.95.0.24 (forthcoming).

UNIDIR Newsletter/Lettre de l'UNIDIR (quarterly/trimestrielle)

Vol. 7, No. 26/27, June-September/juin-septembre 1994, Non-Proliferation/ Nonprolifération, 91 p.

Vol. 8, No. 28/29, December 1994-May 1995/décembre 1994-mai 1995, Land Mines and the CCW Review Conference/Les mines terrestres et la Conférence d'examen de la Convention sur certaines armes classiques

VI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

60. UNIDIR maintains close cooperation with the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat to ensure complementarity and coordination. It also continues to cooperate with other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system working in the field of disarmament and international security.

61. The quarterly Newsletter and the computerized information and documentation database service are the main means of communication with other research institutes as well as with users of research throughout the world. Personal relations are always important: members of the staff accepted numerous invitations to speak at universities, research institutes and other forums in many different parts of the world. Likewise, many representatives of

Governments, research institutes and other organizations were welcomed at UNIDIR. Located in the Palais des Nations, UNIDIR benefits, in particular, from close contacts with delegations at the Conference on Disarmament. UNIDIR staff members have contributed articles to journals and newspapers on security and disarmament issues, and external relations are also developed through commissioning of research and recruitment of experts for the purposes of UNIDIR projects.

VII. CONCLUSION

62. UNIDIR gratefully acknowledges the administrative and other support received from United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva in terms of article IX of the Statute of UNIDIR.

63. UNIDIR conducts a fund-raising campaign to increase the voluntary contributions by Member States and to obtain grants from public and private foundations. While the budget is growing, non-earmarked funds are hard to obtain. The continued receipt of a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with article VII of the statute of UNIDIR is vital. The mixed nature of the funding of the Institute envisaged in the statute is also a means of guaranteeing the autonomous character of UNIDIR. The impact of UNIDIR's publications is predicated on the independence with which the Institute is seen to conduct its research.

64. UNIDIR benefits greatly from close contacts with the United Nations and its member Governments. These contacts are part and parcel of the rationale for the Institute, and are a significant determinant and asset for the direction and quality of UNIDIR's research. The statutory formula of autonomy within the framework of the United Nations, therefore, represents an optimal combination. In this way, UNIDIR enjoys independence as well as proximity to the actors it is asked to serve. This is a unique and fruitful platform for the conduct of applied research at a time when the role of the Organization in security affairs has become significantly enlarged. The Institute endeavours to enhance its role and relevance accordingly.

ANNEX II

Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

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I. REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

1. In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (i), of the statute of UNIDIR, the Director reports to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of the work programme.

2. As has become the custom, the Director reported to the Board twice in 1995. In January, in Geneva, the Director gave an interim report on the Institute's activities for the period June-December 1994, as well as a forecast of some of the ideas he would be bringing forward for the 1996 work programme. Board members indicated they were satisfied with the work in progress and provided some guidance on the future work programme. In June, in New York, the Director again briefed the Board, updating the activities and presenting a draft work programme for 1996.

3. Members were satisfied that the work programme for 1995 had been implemented in an exemplary fashion. The Board therefore approved the Director's report on activities for submission to the General Assembly (see annex I to the present document for full details).

4. During its June meeting the Board reviewed in detail the written draft work programme proposed for 1996. After discussion, they approved the programme as amended. Their comments and suggestions were subsequently incorporated in the final version which is also approved for submission to the General Assembly (see sect. II below).

5. The Board expressed its full confidence in the leadership and managerial skills of the Director of the Institute, Mr. Sverre Lodgaard, and thanked him for his efforts, and those of all the UNIDIR staff, over the past year.

II. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1996 AND BEYOND

6. The research programme adopted by the Board at its meeting in June 1993, had three main headings: collective security in the framework of the United Nations; regional security studies; and non-proliferation studies. For two years, UNIDIR's resources have been concentrated on these main lines of research. Their importance for international security and their relevance for the Organization are undiminished. The Board, therefore, decided to keep the same headings for 1996 and beyond - thereby marking continuity - while renewing their content by shifting the focus towards new issues. A fourth heading was added: preparatory studies before the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

A. Collective security

7. Under the collective security heading, UNIDIR is conducting a major project on disarmament and conflict resolution (DCR). This project collects field experiences of demobilization and disarmament of warring factions; reviews 10 collective security actions where disarmament has been attempted; and examines

the role that disarmament of belligerents can play in the resolution of internal conflicts. The contents, methodology and organization of the project - due to be finished in mid-1996 - is described in annex I. Research under this heading will continue along three interrelated paths, described below.

Disarmament and conflict prevention

8. First, while the DCR project focuses on the relationship between demobilization/disarmament and conflict resolution, the next stage will address the role of demobilization/disarmament in conflict prevention strategies. These strategies usually have to build on several pillars. In some parts of the world, desertification, deforestation, overpopulation and drug-trafficking mix with the proliferation of small arms to create complex conflict formations. To be as effective as possible, conflict prevention strategies must therefore seek to combine development aid, environmental assistance, social change through education programmes, and arms control and disarmament.

9. The complex interrelationships between the flow of arms and socio-economic problems suggest a regional limitation to the study. In this respect, it is logical to proceed from the Secretary-General's consultative mission to Mali and other countries in West Africa, and to add to these efforts to develop a proportional and integrated approach to security and development there.

Blue helmets, disarmament, and humanitarian missions

10. Second, there are a number of intricate problems with the interface between blue helmets and humanitarian agencies. Some of them have been much emphasized in the course of recent peace operations. They often involve difficult trade-offs, leaving serious dilemmas rather than convincing solutions.

11. In many areas where blue helmets have been deployed, two tracks of events have been unfolding: (i) war, i.e. a struggle between military units; and (ii) war crimes and war-instigated humanitarian tragedies. In many cases, both tracks are broad and bloody ones.

12. Efforts at conflict resolution basically relate to the first of these phenomena, i.e. to the war. The means are political, military, economic, etc.; the outcome is that which the parties can accept. If the outcome is unjust and forced by circumstances, the conflict is merely managed, not resolved. Then, destructive conflict manifestations are suppressed while the incompatibilities persist. Efforts to halt and prevent war crimes and to alleviate humanitarian tragedies are based on international norms and standards. Protection of civilians and humanitarian assistance are closely interrelated functions. There is a growing body of international humanitarian law for which the international community must demand respect.

13. When delivering humanitarian assistance, one may ask for military protection - and then be criticized for not being neutral. Otherwise, the humanitarian agent may try to deliver without escort, but then have to accommodate to the power constellations on the spot and leave a certain portion of the aid material to the warring factions - at the risk of prolonging the war. In malign situations, this may be the hard choice. In other situations, it may

be easier to separate humanitarian assistance from blue helmet operations so as to not confuse humanitarian aid with politics.

14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of an integrated approach to the protection and assistance of civilians in dire need? What can United Nations forces do? What is the relationship between demobilization/disarmament and humanitarian functions? How can these functions be mutually supportive? Are there ways in which the application of military force in support of humanitarian missions can be twisted into disarmament for the same ends? It is part of UNIDIR's mandate to pay special attention to such options.

15. Geneva is a good place to undertake an inquiry of this kind, since some of the most important humanitarian organizations are located in the city. Cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and non-governmental organizations would be important. Valuable spin-offs already exist from the practitioners' questionnaire developed for the DCR project. This questionnaire includes a number of questions concerning the relationship between United Nations forces, disarmament of warring factions and humanitarian endeavours.

Modern technologies in the service of peace

16. Third, we might examine how modern technologies can be used to enhance preventive diplomacy, strengthen confidence-building arrangements and make peace operations more effective. This is an underexploited area. Classical peace-keeping operations have had a penchant for low-tech and improvisation. In current conflicts, peace-keeping operations may benefit from using modern technologies to gather information (weight, heat and infra-red remote-sensing devices), to detect and defuse mines (infra-red, ground-penetrating radar), to improve communications and inter-operability among multinational United Nations forces, to equip blue helmets with more effective military means while causing a minimum of damage to humans, and to assist in humanitarian efforts.

17. Together with other institutions possessing special technological expertise, UNIDIR might involve itself in a substantive way in phase two of this study, when it comes to bridging modern technologies with the needs of confidence-building, preventive diplomacy and peace operations. The DCR project, and the follow-on studies relating to preventive diplomacy and humanitarian efforts, provide a good background for identifying needs in this area, while the collaborating institutions will report on existing and emerging technologies that may go some way towards meeting them.

18. A common denominator for these three sets of issues is the matter of coming to grips with the problems posed by small arms. While no single approach will do in relation to such complex problems, UNIDIR's research will continue to focus on the recipient, where conflicts are brewing or armed conflicts have broken out.

19. The Secretary-General's appeal for stronger efforts to control small arms - the weapons that account for most of the casualties in contemporary conflicts - is, therefore, one that UNIDIR has attended to for some time. We will continue to do so in the framework of the DCR project and its follow-on studies.

20. In the fall of 1995, UNIDIR will convene a one-day seminar at United Nations Headquarters together with the Centre for Disarmament Affairs, the Bonn International Centre for Conversion and the Monterey Institute of International Studies, to promote and popularize the Secretary-General's concept of "micro-disarmament". The idea is to do this in very practical terms by reporting on specific experiences and discussing ways and means of collecting and controlling small arms. The seminar will be held during the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly and directed mainly at the delegates and at NGOs working in the field of disarmament.

B. Regional security

21. The regional security studies have focused on the Middle East. The UNIDIR project on confidence-building and arms control in this region is a process of applied research involving both governmental and non-governmental experts in examining issues which are not (yet) on the official agenda. It addresses CSBMs and arms control in relation to conventional arms, as well as weapons of mass destruction, on a subregional basis as well as region-wide (see annex I). Like the project on disarmament and conflict resolution, it was originally defined as a two-year project due to finish in mid-1996.

22. However, a two-year project on long-term problems like those in the Middle East leaves much to be desired. The political processes in the area are vital, not only for regional security, but also for international security in a wider sense, and for the foreseeable future. To devote two years of research to arms control aspects is like taking a snapshot of it. Having built a certain competence in security issues in the Middle East and established cooperative networks for research on arms control there, it would be a waste of resources to put it all aside. UNIDIR's research on confidence-building and arms control in the Middle East will therefore be extended for another two years.

23. More research will be done on the application of cooperative security in the Middle East. In the military field, further studies will be conducted on the preconditions and modalities of restructuring towards non-offensive force postures in the area.

24. If a peace agreement is concluded between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, there will be a better basis for subregional CSBMs and arms control between Israel and its neighbours. Then, streamlining of existing arrangements, more effective constraints on military activities and deployments and cooperation on new arms control issues, such as the problems posed by small arms, may come to the fore. Constraining and controlling the flow of small arms speaks directly to the incessant problem of terrorism in the area and should be addressed as a matter of urgency. UNIDIR can feed experiences from other parts of the world into joint considerations of how to come to grips with small arms.

25. UNIDIR is just about to enter into discussions on security issues in the Gulf. A workshop on threat perceptions, confidence-building and arms control in this subregion is scheduled for Abu Dhabi in November 1995, at the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research. Follow-up studies of security issues

in this area, as well as in North Africa, constitute other possibilities for UNIDIR research in the future.

26. The Arab-Israeli conflict no longer has the dominant area-wide role that it previously occupied. The peace process has drawn new lines of opposition and conflict between supporters and opponents of the process. As the role of national regimes and national interests has grown, a mosaic of border conflicts and internal threats to political regimes has become more visible. For the future, there may be a greater role for CSBMs and arms control in the management and resolution of such conflicts.

27. At the regional level, the focus is on zonal arrangements for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, UNIDIR is about to publish a report on the proposal for a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and should be ready to do follow-up studies as appropriate.

28. Beyond the Middle East, the study of disarmament and demobilization in relation to conflict-prevention strategies in West Africa (see paras. 8-9) would, in effect, constitute another regional security study. The Institute might also examine particular arms control options for North-East Asia, in cooperation with scholars from the region. There is a substantial arms build-up in this area which has not yet spilled over into an arms race, but which may do so in the absence of more effective CSBMs and arms control measures.

C. Non-proliferation studies

29. Over the years, the non-proliferation studies have dealt with a wide range of arms and defence-related technologies, from weapons of mass destruction to dual-use conventional systems. Some of them have been geared to the work of the Conference on Disarmament and, more recently, to the NPT Review and Extension Conference. Meeting in the aftermath of the Conference, the Board reviewed the non-proliferation agenda and adopted new research priorities for 1996 and beyond.

30. Safe and secure disposal of excess fissile materials is an issue of increasing importance. Growing stocks of surplus fissile material from the military sector and growing amounts of plutonium in civilian fuel cycles make accountancy and control an urgent task of paramount importance. In the context of bilateral relations between the United States and Russia, thorough inquiries have been made on how to cope with these proliferation risks. Globally, the case for an international plutonium storage regime may be revived, as provided for in the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Generally, international management options for excess fissile material is a priority item that might be examined in cooperation with IAEA and others.

31. Further studies should be made of arms and defence-related technology transfers, inter alia, with an eye to a better identification of emerging technologies that may become objects of control and constraint 10 to 20 years hence. To this end, a workshop may be convened, including representatives of research and development establishments from international corporations as well as cross-cutting scientific experts from national academies of science. These

studies should be conducted with a view to developing broader understanding between suppliers and recipients on the rules to govern international transactions in dual-use technologies.

32. A convention prohibiting further production of fissile materials for weapons purposes is commonly assumed to be the next item for negotiation at the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference has agreed on the negotiating mandate (agreeing to disagree, until further notice, on the stockpiles issues). UNIDIR has published a paper on the cut-off issue (Halting the Production of Fissile Materials for Nuclear Weapons, No. 31), and may do more studies tailored to questions raised at the Conference.

33. Given the present coverage of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, it is almost a truism to say that threats of further nuclear proliferation are likely to come from within the regime. This underlines the significance of effective mechanisms for verification and compliance. A delicate question in this connection is how to tailor safeguards resources to real problems in a way that is not considered discriminatory. The answer seems to lie in the establishment of regional nuclear-weapon-free zone arrangements, which may embody stricter verification requirements than the standard IAEA system (information circular 153), but which may still be coupled to IAEA verification (EURATOM; ABACC). The UNIDIR study of zonal arrangements in the Middle East includes an in-depth examination of such combinations.

34. UNIDIR will publish an assessment of the work and outcome of the NPT Extension Conference. The Institute would also like to publish an account and assessment of the achievements of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) - when the time is ripe.

35. Can there be a viable norm for proliferation without a norm for possession? To date, the record provides no clear answer. However, it will always be difficult to maintain that what is useful for a few can only be irrelevant or counterproductive for all others. No doubt, implementation of article VI of the NPT remains crucial. If all nuclear-weapon States were to adopt postures of minimum deterrence - dropping the notions of extended deterrence and possible first use and limiting the role of nuclear weapons to that of deterring their use by others - arsenals in the hundreds might suffice. In contemplating lower levels than that, considerations change from arms control to the kind of world that would be needed to sustain disarmament towards zero. UNIDIR should contribute to the discussion of requirements and modalities for further nuclear disarmament and help keep the debate about a nuclear-weapon-free world alive.

36. The NPT was a bargain between nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States. Treaty considerations still revolve around the distinction between "haves" and "have nots". Today, however, there is also another perspective on proliferation matters: a broad common interest has developed in avoiding further proliferation of nuclear arms. The membership list of the NPT - counting almost 180 States, more than for any other arms control treaty - attests to this. The new problems of nuclear theft and smuggling also reinforce this fact: it is in the common interest to stem illicit transactions in fissile materials. At the same time, the main caretaker of common interests - the United Nations - functions better than during the cold war.

37. In this perspective, the Security Council has an important role to play as guardian of the non-proliferation norm, i.e. to ensure compliance with international commitments. The Conference on Disarmament has not only a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (CTBT) and the cut-off issue on its agenda, but deals with the issue of more effective security assurances as well. In its deliberative capacity, the United Nations Disarmament Commission may promote joint supplier-recipient understandings on guidelines for international transactions in dual-use technologies. The fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament will be charged with the task of reinforcing non-proliferation and disarmament objectives and of bringing the means to achieve them in conformity with post-cold-war realities. For a United Nations institute, "the common interest" perspective carries special import in the selection and conduct of non-proliferation studies.

D. The fourth special session on disarmament

38. This special session will provide a unique opportunity to review and reconsider disarmament efforts. Today, the setting is very different from that of 1988 when the third special session took place, not to mention the Cold War environment of 1978 in which the first special session was convened. In some respects, disarmament objectives have to be revisited. Thus, is general and complete disarmament feasible? Is it desirable? Even more, the approaches to arms control and disarmament have to be reviewed. Clearly, the significance and success of the session very much depend on the quality of the preparations. The Board has established a working group on the matter, and UNIDIR's contribution will be coordinated with the activities of this group. One possibility would be to cast UNIDIR's input in the form of an annotated agenda and to convene a workshop to assist in its elaboration. The workshop participants might meet once or several times, as needed.

E. Cooperation with and among research institutes

39. Four activities will be continued under this heading:

(a) The maintenance and development of UNIDIR's computerized information and documentation database on who is doing what in the field of security and disarmament research. This database, with over 1,200 references, has been placed on-line through Internet for external users;

(b) The publication of the quarterly UNIDIR Newsletter;

(c) The convening of the regional conferences, held with the dual purpose of examining region-specific issues of security, arms control and disarmament and of fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned. In particular, regional meetings may be used to create and expand computer networks for reference/bibliographic purposes;

(d) The follow-up of the conference on institutes and the security dialogue convened in Zurich by Swiss authorities in 1994, and co-sponsored by UNIDIR and other European research institutes. This conference considered the

needs for improved communication and access to data and modern ways of meeting these needs - especially in order to link institutes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to data banks and evolving information networks. UNIDIR has been asked to convene a follow-up meeting in 1996.

F. UNIDIR fellowship programme

40. UNIDIR has a fellowship programme for scholars from developing countries. The fellows stay three to six months and are integrated into ongoing research projects. They represent a significant strengthening of the research base in Geneva. In 1995, several scholars joined the disarmament and conflict resolution project to do case studies of United Nations peace-keeping operations in their respective parts of the world. Thus, the programme helps to ensure the participation of researchers on "an equitable political and geographical basis" (art. II.3 of the UNIDIR statute). The fellowship programme is currently supported by Norway, the Netherlands and Finland, and will be continued as funding allows.

III. FINANCE

41. UNIDIR receives financial support from three sources: voluntary contributions from Member States, research grants from foundations, and a subvention from the United Nations. With respect to the first two sources, the problem of "tied" or "earmarked" funding, i.e. funds intended for specific projects as opposed to funds in support of UNIDIR per se, continues to restrict the flexibility of the Institute. The bulk of voluntary contributions and grants are tied to project-specific support. Direct overhead costs aside, there is little or no support for core staff and infrastructure, items normally expected to be funded by the Institute itself.

42. In the past, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has continuously made the point that every effort should be made to secure unrestricted contributions and to charge a fair share of the Institute's support costs to tied contributions so that the charges to the regular budget could be minimized. This is a position fully endorsed by the members of the Board who will, in their various private capacities, encourage donors to be as "open-ended" as possible with their voluntary contributions.

Voluntary contributions/research grants

43. In 1995 voluntary contributions from Member States and research grants from foundations amounted to just over US$ 1.2 million, an increase of US$ 300,000 over the previous year. The Board was pleased with this increase and with the growing number of countries participating. All indications are that these trends will continue in 1996, hopefully with an increase in the number of untied contributions.

44. It is very difficult, as it is each year due to the timing of this report, to estimate accurately the funds that will accrue from voluntary contributions and grants. Many Governments prefer to announce their contributions at the

Pledging Conference in October during the celebration of Disarmament Week and some foundations also make their decisions later in the year. Therefore, as of the date of submission of this report, only part of the income for 1996 is assured. By mid-year, final figures are expected to be somewhat higher.

45. To help overcome this problem the Institute adopts the following procedure. First, ongoing projects are programmed to extend to mid-year; second, new projects approved by the Board of Trustees in June/July are developed into full-fledged proposals for submission to Member States and foundations in the autumn; third, pledges of support are sought in the winter/spring period. This procedure ensures a smooth transition from one group of projects to the next. It implies, however, that assured income for the upcoming year is limited to the completion of existing projects.

46. A summary of voluntary contributions received in 1995 from all sources is reflected in table 1.

Subvention from the United Nations

47. The subvention from the United Nations has remained at the level of US$ 220,000 for several years, without adjustment for inflation. The Board of Trustees noted that in 1995 the subvention was some 15 to 20 per cent of the income from voluntary sources, a very low percentage in terms of the normal "matching grants" system enjoyed by many institutes world wide. The subvention is a critical element of the Institute's funding because it comes without the restrictions often tied to voluntary contributions, the "tied" or "earmarked" funding discussed above. The Board of Trustees has agreed with the Director that a subvention in the amount of US$ 400,000 would be required to support the Institute adequately and allow it to take on tasks desired by Member States. However, given the financial situation of the United Nations, the Board is not sanguine that an increase will be forthcoming.

48. Should that be the case, the Board was strongly of the view that the current amount of US$ 220,000 must be retained at all cost. It is clear that without an increase in the subvention or additional funding from other sources, it will be impossible for the Institute to expand its current mandate and tasks.

Estimated income and expenditure

49. Table 2, column 5, reflects the estimates of initial income for 1996 from all sources (and a gross figure for expenditure). As described above, and as can be seen from columns 2, 3, and 4, this estimate will be revised upwards over time.

50. Table 3, column 5, reflects the estimates of expenditure for 1996. Columns 2, 3, and 4 allow an examination of estimated and revised costs for 1995.

51. Having approved the work programme, and after reviewing the financial situation with the Director, the Board approved the budget plan for 1996.

Table 1. Voluntary contributions 1995

Contributors	Amount (United States dollars)
A. Contributions pledged as of June 1994	
Austria	104 108
France	279 734
Greece	7 000
Netherlands	39 134
Norway	41 983
Republic of Korea	15 000
Switzerland	68 363
United States of America	30 000
Ford Foundation	165 000
Subtotal A	750 322
B. Subsequent pledges	
Australia	7 685
Chile	1 000
Finland	20 639
Finland	1 837
Finland	17 689
Germany	4 380
Germany	69 518
Luxembourg	3 553
New Zealand	4 538
Norway	100 000
Switzerland	26 316
United Kingdom	31 250
United Kingdom	8 065
MacArthur Foundation	82 920
United States Institute for Peace	35 000
Winston Foundation	40 000
Subtotal B	454 390
Total 1995 UNIDIR estimated income from voluntary sources	1 204 712

Table 2. Estimates of income and expenditure 1995/96

(Thousands of United States dollars)

1	2	3	4	5
Items	1995 initial estimates	1995 revised estimates	Increase/ (decrease)	1996 initial estimates
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	254.4	584.1	329.7	246.6
B. Estimated income:				
Voluntary contributions	623.6	728.6	105.0	648.5 a/
Foundation support	135.0	157.9	22.9	23.0 b/
Estimated interest income	15.0	25.0	10.0	25.0
Estimated miscellaneous income	35.0	15.0	(20.0)	15.0
Subvention from the United Nations				
Regular budget	220.0	220.0	-	220.0
Total income	1 028.6	1 146.5	117.9	931.5
C. Total estimated funds available (A + B)	1 283.0	1 484.0	447.6	1 178.1
D. Estimated expenditure	1 077.0	1 484.0	407.0	1 049.7
E. Fund balance at the end of the year (C - D)	206.0	246.6	40.6	128.4

a/ The following Governments have made pledges for 1996: Austria, France, Greece, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland.

b/ The following foundations have made pledges for 1996: Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation.

Table 3. Estimated expenditures 1995/96

(Thousands of United States dollars)

1	2	3	4	5
Resource requirements	1995 initial estimates	1995 revised estimates	Increase/ (decrease)	1996 initial estimates
A. Direct programme and administrative costs				
Temporary assistance for meetings	12.0	5.5	(6.5)	-
Consultants' fees and travel	92.9	169.9	77.0	
Ad Hoc expert groups	58.0	49.9	(8.1)	84.8
Salaries and related staff costs	551.4	739.9	188.5	16.6
Personal service contracts	129.3	303.9	174.6	10.4
Fellowship programme (stipend)	113.1	73.1	(40.0)	-
Official travel of staff	31.1	49.7	18.6	-
Travel of fellows	10.5	9.8	(.7)	-
External printing and binding	10.0	-	(10.0)	-
Rental of conference room	4.0	2.0	(2.0)	
Rental of furniture, equipment	-	4.0	4.0	
Hospitality	3.2	3.2	-	
Maintenance of office automation equipment	5.5	5.4	(.1)	
Subscriptions and standing orders	1.5	2.4	0.9	
Supplies and materials	4.0	2.0	(2.0)	
Acquisition of office equipment	9.7	3.1	(6.6)	
Total	1 036.2	1 423.8	(387.6)	

1	2	3	4	5
Resource requirements	1995 initial estimates	1995 revised estimates	Increase/ (decrease)	1996 initial estimates
B. Programme support costs (5% of total A, less United Nations subvention)	40.8	60.2	19.4	39.5
Total estimated expenditure (A + B)	1 077.0	1 484.0	407.0	1 049.7
C. Operating cash reserve (15% of total A + B less United Nations subvention)	128.6	189.6	61.0	124.5
GRAND TOTAL A + B + C	1 205.6	1 673.6	468.0	1 174.2